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INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., and for
PRIVATE RESIDENTS AT THE
OUTPORTS.
A Comprehensive and Complete
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NEWS OF THE FAR EAST
is given in the
HONGKONG WEEKLY
PRESS,
with which is incorporated the
CHINA-OVERLAND TRADE REPORT.
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part of the World \$2.

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

No. 15,948. 第八十四百九千五萬一號 日六月四日元年號

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JUNE 3RD, 1909.

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Hongkong, 24th July, 1905. [a651]

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Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. [a44]

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Hongkong, 5th October, 1908. [a45]

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[a1623]

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[a196]

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Comfortable Rooms, excellent cuisine.
Situated five minutes run by rickshaw from
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MISS E. WILL,
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Swatow, 1st April, 1909. [a52]

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[a40-1]

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[a692]

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Hongkong, 29th April 1909. [a1647]

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every 1 hour.

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Hongkong, 1st April, 1909. [a549]

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The Royal End, by Henry Harland.

A False Position, by Mrs. Baillie Reynolds.

The New June, by Henry Newbolt.

Maurice Guest, by Henry Handel Richardson.

Dromina by John Ayscough.

The Love that Kills, by Coraie Stanton and
Heath Hoskin.

My Lady of Shadows, by John Orraham.

The Show Girl, by Max Pemberton.

[a32]

A NEW CONSIGNMENT OF
GOLF CLUBS.

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THREE WEEKLY EXPRESS TRAIN SERVICE, composed of excellently
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as follows:—

	THURSDAY	Saturday	Sunday	Monday or Tuesday	Friday
Leave—Shanghai (Steamer)	11 a.m.	Sunday	Tuesday	Wednesday	
Arrive—Dairen ()	8.50 p.m.	"	"	"	
Arr.—Mukden ()	9.15 p.m.	Monday	Wednesday	Saturday	
Arr.—Changchun ()	5 a.m.	"	"	"	
Arr.—Dairen (Russian Train)*	6.55 a.m.	"	"	"	
Arr.—Harbin ()	3 p.m.	"	"	"	
Connecting at Harbin with		State Express for Moscow.	Wagon-Lits for Moscow.	State Express for St. Petg.	

	STATE EXPRESS FROM HARBIN WITH	STATE EXPRESS FROM MOSCOW	STATE WAGON-LITS FROM MOSCOW
Leave—Harbin (Russian Train)*	9 a.m.	Tuesday	Thursday
Arrive—Changchun ()	6 p.m.	"	"
Arr.—Mukden ()	7 p.m.	Wednesday	Friday
Arr.—Dairen ()	2.10 a.m.	"	"
Arr.—Dairen ()	2.30 a.m.	"	"
Arr.—Dairen (Steamer) afternoon	12.30 p.m.	"	"
Arr.—Shanghai ()	Friday	"	"

* Russian Train time is 23 minutes earlier than S. M. E. time.

TICKET AGENCIES—The Company's Railway and Steamer Tickets are obtainable at all the Agencies of the International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co. and Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son.

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BULL DOG BRAND
GUINNESS' STOUT
IN PINTS AND SPLITS.A. S. WATSON & CO.
LIMITED,
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 26th April, 1909.

attending distant markets, taxes were raised on goods in circulation long before the advent of the greatest incubus that has ever befallen a nation, the growth of the industry-killing system of *Liaotung*; garrisons of untrained Manchus were placed in most of the province, as permanent pensionaries, originally to overawe the populations, but their training having been neglected, they became useless burdens on the provincial exchequers.

In the propaganda of ignorance the Manchus found their chiefest helpmate in the encouragement of the (so-called) literati of the Empire. These, they soon perceived, had become so imbued with the anaesthetic principles of the school of Chukti, that they could safely be used to bulldoze the nation at large. The false Confucianism of the school of Chukti was elevated into the official cult of the Empire, and the successors of *K'ienlung* on the throne, having put the State to sleep, fondly conceived Elysium had come, and never should—

The hundred summers die,
And thought and time to born again,
And never knowledge drawing nigh,
Bring truth that aways the soul of man.

The wretched debauchee, *Hienfong*, on whom had fallen the mantle of *K'anghi*, met a rude awakening when after the outraged British ships came thundering at Canton, he, still unconvinced, had to fly from his cap'teal leaving to his ministers the task of re-creating the Empire. But, though China had no more wars with Europe, except the short incident with France, the spirit was alive, and after the coup d'état of 1898 broke out in the attempted Boxer massacre of 1900. The leading spirit in this was the late Regent, who, woman-like, staked her all on getting rid of the intruding element at one fell blow, the result of which was the capture of Peking by the foreigner, and the ignominious flight of the offending Regent. More wise than his councillors, the late Emperor recognised that unless China were prepared to enter on equal terms the community of nations she must be ever prepared to continue to eat humble pie; already the outer nations were laying plans to divide amongst themselves his mismanaged heritage, a denouement which at the time China was utterly powerless to prevent; and had it not been for the action of England and America, all of whose influence was thrown into the scale, it is morally certain that already the process would have been far advanced. More than anything else the knowledge that the reactionary policy that followed was in the last degree galling to the Emperor himself, had excited the more generous spirit of England and America, who knew besides that a large and important section of the rising generation of statesmen were at one with the Emperor; and this influence it was mainly that prevented the reactionary policy of the late Empress Dowager from being used as pretext for fishing whole provinces from the Empire.

Unable by direct means under the circumstances of the case to accomplish its aim of bringing back the bad old times of the successors of *K'ienlung*, the reactionary party found a new card to play in touching the susceptibilities of the nation at large, by representing that its "sovereign rights" were being frittered away. Like most other party cries, which have been for a term successful it had its substratum of truth. The late Empress Dowager and her then henchmen, the arch traitor Li Hung-Chang, had indeed conceived the idea of harrying away the whole of the Manchu possessions of the throne, in return for the assistance of Russia; who was to aid them in their grand scheme of getting rid at one blow of all the other foreign Powers. It does not, indeed, appear that Russia ever entered into negotiations with this particular object, but she certainly gave Li and the Empress Dowager broad hints as to the advantages she had to offer in assisting China, (i.e. Li and the Empress Dowager), to get rid of the pressure being brought to bear on her by England, America, and the other friendly Powers, to induce her in her own interest to introduce some of the more necessary reforms, the lack of which, they pointed out, was the true cause of the alienation from the Government of the whole of the population. It casts no discredit on the tale that after the denouement had come about, Li and the Dowager Empress had parted in anger, and Li had been sent, in what was intended for banishment, to Canton; he came back unasked after the taking of Peking; and renewed his intrigues with Russia, which it may be remembered were only closed by his death.

Now, there is a clear connection between the new cry of the reactionary party and the misdeeds of Li; and without a knowledge of the hidden ways of that unpatriotic intriguer, the new development could hardly have come about. The methods may, indeed, seem strangely different, but the object of both is one; that of preventing at all hazards the entrance of China on the road through the mining districts still seen engraved on stone tablets by the wayside the numerous edicts issued sternly forbidding under the direst punishment the re-opening of the mines that had been encouraged under their predecessors; obstacles of all kinds were placed in the way of the inhabitants

that lead to civilisation. Li Hung-Chang hoped to bring this about by the assistance of Russia, and in return for this was ready to deliver over Manchuria, and bind China to a dependence not greatly differing from vassalage. With the same end in view, the modern reactionary finds himself called upon to raise the cry of "China for the Chinese,"—well knowing that China being once more entangled in the old *lett-va* would have lost all power of helping herself. The whole is merely a distinction, without a difference, both leading to the same inevitable goal, a return to the periods of *Taokwang* or *Hienfong*, with universal famine and discontent, and the re-enactment of the Taiping Rebellion with all its horrors of pillage and destruction.

Lately we have had some notable examples of the process in the disappearance of the funds of the Hankow-Canton Railway and the necessary calling in of the hated foreigner after the would-be patriots had divided amongst themselves the entire swag. So, too, the Shanghai and Ningpo main line, opened to Kinkiang, some forty or fifty miles, after a year and a half of work building a track which is a disgrace to all concerned, and the expenditure of nearly as much capital as the well-equipped line to Nanking. Even more disgraceful, is the deliberate attempt at swindling private capitalists out of undertakings on which they had already advanced in good faith, large amounts of money. The result, as far as the authors of the policy is concerned, has been perfectly satisfactory; both foreigner and native have learnt to their cost that Chinese honour, formerly ranking high in the world of commerce and finance, is now no more to be depended on, and both equally have learnt to their cost that the louder the "patriot" the more is he bent on self-aggrandisement. The immediate result as far as China is concerned, is that while foreign capital which was prepared to do much for the regeneration of the Empire, has been driven out of the country; native capital, but a little while since creeping cautiously out of its hiding places, has been forced back into its old concealment; and, as a factor working for the regeneration of the Empire, has absolutely ceased to exist.

The Siberian Mail of May 8th was delivered in London on the 1st inst.

Dr. Ames P. Wilder, who has been appointed American Consul-General at Shanghai, was expected there from Japan (where he has been staying for the past month) on Tuesday.

On receipt of news of the result of the Derby, the Stewards of the Shanghai Race Club sent a telegram to H. M. the King conveying "heartiest congratulations." His Majesty telegraphed his thanks for the message.

The total number of plague cases reported in the Colony last week was 11; and there were 12 deaths from this disease. Three cases of enteric fever figure in the week's return, two being European cases and the other Chinese. Other cases of infectious disease were one of pulmonary fever and two of small-pox.

Tokyo newspapers state that the Tokyo Spinning Company has obtained through the agency of Messrs. Soho, Frazer & Co. a foreign loan of Y1,000,000 at 5½ per cent. interest, the loan being guaranteed by the *Hundredth Isuk*, and its proceeds to be applied to the purchase of new machinery.

Vice-Admiral Sir Hedworth Lambton with H.M.S. King Alfred, Bedford, Monmouth and Kent, armoured cruisers; H.M.S. Clio, sloop; and four torpedo-boat destroyers were at Wei-hai-wei on the 28th ult. H.M.S. Astraea, 2nd class cruiser, and the dispatch vessel were expected to arrive the following day.

A Shanghai Municipal Notification, dated May 26, announces that "the Siccawei Road is reopened to traffic with effect from this date." The N.C. Daily News understands that this step has been taken in consequence of the opening of negotiations with the Spanish authorities, of which there is every reason to anticipate a favourable conclusion.

The Hongkong Office of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha sends an interesting booklet descriptive of the Company's Inland Sea service. There is a track chart showing where the steamers run in this sea, famous for the unrivalled picturesqueness of its scenery, and the letter ress describes the various voyages and the principal attractions of the various ports of call, added interest being given to the description by a number of photographic views.

Sir Robert Hart, who was already a life-governor of the Benevolent Society of St. Patrick, has been elected one of the limited number constituting the Grand Committee, in succession to the late Earl of Howth, K.P., a one-time president of the society. Although Irish, the society is neither denominational nor political. Children of both religions are admitted, but religious or political controversies find no encouragement or home within the walls.

The new and enlarged buildings which are approaching completion will contain accommodation for upwards of 450 children, in addition to the rooms set apart for the benevolent purposes of the society.

An attempt is being made in Shanghai to form a company to build a roller skating rink at Shanghai and to carry on the business of Roller Skating Rink Operators. The capital is fixed at \$120,000.

One of the passengers who left for England yesterday by the *Kintuo-Maru*, Mr. Hastings of Formosa, has the distinction of having resided in the East continuously for fifty years, forty-seven of which have been spent in Formosa.

SUICIDE OF A JAPANESE.

An inquiry into the circumstances of the death of a Japanese who committed suicide was conducted at the Magistracy yesterday by Mr. J. H. Kemp before the following jury: Messrs. F. O. H. Kollinghausen, J. C. V. Ribeiro and J. O. V. Ribeiro. The body of the deceased was found floating in the harbour on May 19th near the coal sheds at Kowloon.

Dr. Purse said from his post-mortem examination of the body, which was that of a young man of about 25 years of age, he was able to state that there must have been a great struggle for breath. There was a wound in the nature of a stab, in the front of the neck, just over the windpipe. From the very congested state of the internal organs, and the evidences of a strong struggle before death, he considered the cause of death was drowning, and not the loss of blood from the stab in the neck. The wound was consistent with a self-inflicted injury.

Henrich Jelsen, engineer, gave evidence to discovering a suit of clothes, a pair of boots, and a cap near the new Recreation Ground at Yaumati. Near the water's edge, on a stone wall, there were evidences of blood. Among the papers found on deceased were none bearing on the case. One of them, however, was a love letter.

A Japanese clerk in the N.Y.K. said he knew deceased in Japan, and later in Hongkong. He had often told witness he had trouble in Japan, saying he had lost all his money in trade.

The Coroner said deceased appeared to have cut his throat and then jumped into the water. The circumstances pointed to suicide, as he had had some trouble with a wife and sweetheart, who were apparently in need of money.

The jury returned a verdict of "Suicide."

BELGIAN CONSUL'S RESIDENCE ROBBED.

A daring robbery was reported to Police Headquarters yesterday, the victim being Mr. J. Bribosia, Consul for Belgium at Hongkong. Between 7 and 11.30 p.m. on the 1st instant, while Mr. and Mrs. Bribosia were absent from their residence at 106, Gough Hill Road, thieves gained an entrance and departed with \$100 in Hongkong and Shanghai Bank notes; one twenty-franc Belgium note, valued \$3; one plain gold chain with jade pendant, pear shaped, valued \$50; one plain gold bracelet valued \$250; one gold finger ring, valued \$15; two Japanese bracelets, one butterfly and one plain, valued \$12; one lady's gold watch, semi-Hunter, English Lever, valued \$150; one gold brooch set with small pearls and greenstone in centre, valued \$40. The total value of all the articles stolen is placed at \$425. Detectives are investigating the matter.

HONGKONG TENNIS LEAGUE.

Y.M.C.A. V. LUSITANO.

This match was played yesterday on the Y.M.C.A. courts at Kowloon, and resulted in an easy win for the "saints" by 70 games to 18. Eleven games were not played. Scores—

Hicks and Le retton beat Hyndman and Yvanovitch 11/0, beat Lettio and Gutierrez 10/1.

Edward and Fowler beat Lettio and Gutierrez 10/1, beat Hyndman and Yvanovitch 9/2, beat Rosa and Remedios 8/3.

Clements and Hicks beat Lettio and Gutierrez 9/2, lost to Rosa and Remedios 4/7.

Table to date:—

CLUB.	P.	W.	L.	PTS.
Craigengower	2	2	0	4
Y.M.C.A.	3	3	0	6
Kowloon	1	1	0	2
Lusitano	3	1	2	2
Y.M.C.A. (Chinese)	3	1	2	2
Schoolmasters	1	0	1	0
City Service	1	1	0	0
Taiko	2	0	2	0

SUPPOSED TO BE A CHRISTIAN.

An interesting conversation took place at the Magistracy yesterday. A Japanese witness on being called to give evidence took the Bible in his hand for the purpose of being sworn.

His Worship (Mr. J. H. Kemp)—Are you a Christian?

Witness—No, but I am learning the Bible.

His Worship—What religion are you? Are you a Christian?

Witness—I am not yet a Christian; I am supposed to be; I am learning.

His Worship—Do you wish to be sworn on the Bible?

Witness—Yes.

Witness then took the oath in the customary manner.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The N.Y.K. str. *Wakasa Maru* (European Line) left Moji for this port via Shanghai on the 31st ult., and is expected here on the 7th inst.

The I.G.M. str. *Buelow* which left here on the 1st ult. at noon, arrived at Genoa on the 1st inst. at 7 a.m.

The C.P.R. str. *Empress of India* left Yokohama at noon on the 1st inst. for Victoria and Vancouver.

The Dampfschiffs-Rederei "Union" Aktiengesellschaft str. *Wogliende* left Shanghai on the 2nd inst. morning, and may be expected here on or about the 6th inst.

TELEGRAMS.

[Protected by the Telegraphic Message.
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[MINUTE'S SERVICE TO THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

AUSTRALIAN POLITICS.

LONDON, June 1st.

A Melbourne message states that the Governor-General has refused to sanction a dissolution of the Commonwealth Parliament and the Cabinet by 28 votes to 5 (?) have decided to resign. The Hon. A. Deakin is forming a ministry.

SIR IAN HAMILTON PROMOTED.

LONDON, June 1st.

Sir Ian Hamilton G.O.C. in chief of the Southern Command since 1905, has been gazetted Adjutant-General of the Forces.

TURKISH DESIGNS IN PERSIA.

London, June 1st.

The "Times" correspondent at Teheran reported that Turkish regulars have occupied Persian territory at Sujbulak near the frontier.

A Reuter's message from Tabriz states that a large force of Turks are about to occupy Khey, Salmas and Urumia.

[Salmas is a fertile plain bordering Lake Urumia.]

BERLIN HOAXED.

LONDON, June 2nd.

It appears that Berlin has been hoaxed in connection with the expected arrival of the Zeppelin airship.

H. M. the Kaiser wired to Count Zeppelin expressing his disappointment at the non-arrival of the airship.

Troops had been paraded to receive the famous aviator during the Whit-sunrise holiday.

Count Zeppelin replied that he had never expressed any intention to visit Berlin and begged that an inquiry might be made to ascertain who sent the telegram to the Balloon Corps.

The Count hopes to visit Berlin six weeks hence.

YELLOW PERIL OF BRIGHT COLOUR.

A Japanese schoolboy has been giving his views of his New York neighbours. "I am acquainted," he writes, "of one Corea, gentleman of Whee who resides in cellar of this city. He do not change his clothing which is economical. He sleep in soap box, but the soap is missing. To approach Mr. Whee with hygiene is too dangerous for good healthy. Laborizing. Upon to me fear this Korean gentleman, because he shall never take no work from nobody. Whee not hitting pipe smoke this Whee man is dreaming of ancestors. He will also be one soon. When I observe such Corea patriot approaching to me I choose next street, thank you. This man is Yellow Peril of bright colour."

The enterprising Japanese boy does a pen picture also of "on Polish gentleman, name of Gumowsky." The Gumowsky man is, we learn, notable for forgetfulness in washing. "Two times each year he is removed by Health Board but this is of no use for Mr. Gumowsky, who make financial income collecting second-hand cigarettes. When he obtain sufficient whisky-drunk there is war cry from his downstairs residence, and whichever furniture he can discover to break is thrown on street to strike by passing pedestrians. Mr. Gumowsky is not good enough gentleman to inhabit this American country. He is a Yellow Peril of dark colour, because soiled. —Whee is more better citizen, thank you. —Whee of opium smoking and Gumowsky of whisky-drinking, or Japanese boy of derby hat, frock

SUPREME COURT.

Wednesday, 2nd June.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE CHIEF JUSTICE (SIR F. PIGGOT).

ACTION FOR CRIMINAL CONVERSATION.

The hearing of the action for criminal conversation at the instance of Thomas Alexander Mitchell against John Leman was continued.

Mr. Slade, for defendant, resumed his argument. He stated that it had been said that this was not a decision upon the merits and therefore it could not be by way of *res judicata*. It was admitted that if the matter had gone to trial and a verdict had been found, it undoubtedly would operate as *res judicata*. Supposing the case had gone to trial and a verdict had been given, whether for or against the defendant, the result would have been exactly the same, because this point would have been taken, and in spite of the verdict of the jury if it had been against the defendant, judgment would have been entered for him.

His Lordship—How would it have been dismissed?

Mr. Slade—On my motion because the remedy had been taken away.

His Lordship—Would you take it on appeal?

Mr. Slade—Not at the trial, I am under no obligation to plead a point of law on my pleadings. I could have let this matter go to trial, let the plaintiff give the whole of his evidence, and then opened my case and mentioned this point of law as the ground of defence, and allowed the trial to proceed.

I should finally have moved after the verdict that judgment be entered for the defendant on the ground that there was no cause of action shown to lie in the plaintiff. That was the meaning of the indisputable rule of law that a case dismissed on a general demurrer is a bar to any future action on the same cause of action because, on a general demurrer the defendant admits the whole of the facts as alleged by the plaintiff, but says that they do not give the plaintiff any right of relief against him. On that point I was overruled by your Lordship. You held that the question of jurisdiction did not arise; you did not leave me to make the true point at the trial, but practically corrected my objection in point of law to the true objection, which was that there was no right of action.

His Lordship—I hold that the right of action which would have existed had been destroyed.

Mr. Slade—The decision was precisely the same as it would have been in a case in which damages were claimed, which in law were too remote.

Mr. Slade, proceeding, said that bad laws made hard cases all the world over. There was a danger of bad law being made to remedy hard cases. They were there to administer the law of England. He went on to deal with limitation cases in support of his argument, and concluded by a reference to the Ordinance passed by the Legislature, in which he contended, that if the Act was aimed expressly at an individual, proper steps should have been taken that there should not be the slightest ambiguity on the face of the Ordinance. If it had been the intention of the Act to hit an individual then an opportunity should have been given to the defendant to object to an Act directed at him personally, which was nothing less than an act of atrocity.

His Lordship did not agree that the Act was aimed at one individual. This plaintiff had been deprived of his rights by a mistake and there might be others.

Mr. Slade held that express words setting aside the effect of the judgment should have been inserted in the ordinance. There would then have been an end of the matter.

His Lordship intimated that he would give a formal judgment on Friday.

Mr. Slade asked if they were to be ready to proceed on Friday.

His Lordship—Yes.

Mr. Slade—Your judgment will be against me?

His Lordship—Yes.

Mr. Slade said he would have to ask for a postponement on Friday as they had been unable to get into communication with their client. His attorney who looked after his interests had not heard from him for months, and though they had telegraphed all over the world for him, they had not been able to trace him. They were afraid he must be dead or very ill and not able to answer letters or telegraph.

Sir Henry Berkeley said they would have to oppose the application for postponement.

Mr. Slade—Because you want to get the man's property.

Sir Henry—We should oppose it. There must be some consideration.

Mr. Slade—You deserve no consideration for the way you treated us.

Sir Henry—Now you for the way you treated us. Your client debauched his wife. We cannot consent to the postponement. We have lost one or two witnesses already and we may lose more. The plaintiff, as you know, is a seafaring man and is only here occasionally. He is coming here by special arrangement to-morrow in order to be present on Friday.

His Lordship suggested that the parties come to an understanding.

Mr. Slade—If there was any reason for believing that the man was wilfully staying away, I should not hesitate to bring it on in his absence.

Sir Henry—He went away in December. We believe he went away to avoid process. We cannot consent to a postponement.

Mr. Slade—The man has not been here for months.

Sir Henry—He ought to have been here.

Mr. Slade—Supposing the man is dead?

Sir Henry—Well you cannot sue a dead man.

Mr. Slade—They arrested his property which was released afterwards and proceeded by way

of foreign attachments, furiously opposing his being allowed to put in any defence. He has not shown the slightest unwillingness to face and fight out this case. He never left until months after the decision in the previous case. Although he knew of this Ordinance he made no attempt to dispose of his property.

Sir Henry—He went away before the Ordinance was passed.

Mr. Slade—But not before it was published.

His Lordship—Of course, the case cannot stand over indefinitely.

Mr. Slade—We only ask for a little time in order to find out where our man is.

Sir Henry—The case was to have come on in March and was postponed at the request of the solicitor who wished to have his counsel present.

His Lordship—You cannot expect judgment to be given in the man's absence. On the other hand the defendant cannot expect the trial to be indefinitely postponed. Cannot you come to an arrangement?

Mr. Slade—No, it is hopeless.

Sir Henry—What is the date of the postponement—*sic die*?

His Lordship—I should prefer you to settle it.

Mr. Slade—They are inapplicable.

Sir Henry—This is the first we have heard of it.

Mr. Slade—We were always hoping to hear from our man.

His Lordship—Let the matter be discussed in chambers this afternoon.

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD ON THE NAVY.

THE COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY.

Lord Charles Beresford took the chair at an exhibition of physical drill at the Southport Physical Training College last month. Referring to some remarks made by the principal of the school as to his past services, he said that the Cross had unfortunately got hold of him. "They are touting me a good deal more than I deserve. In our British Navy only contained one man it would not be where it is. There is a great number of us, all on a level. Unfortunately, I get all the credit and they get very little, but I can assure you if they service did not contain a great number of very excellent men we could not go on as we are doing." (Cheers). Proceeding to speak of physical drill he said it was a question which had an interest all over the country because if the people were healthy and well that was a great national asset. In that case they would always be in a condition to face any difficulty in a cheery and manly manner. "I don't say," he added, "that our race is degenerating, but I do say that we want more such training as we have seen to-night. This question is equally applicable to the poor and the rich. You know as well as I do that to get fit and into condition you have to undergo a great deal of self-sacrifice, self-denial, and hard work, and must have fine chivalrous instincts. Good health and condition enable you to face defeat with a smile. They promote temperance and make you ready for any duty, military, naval, or otherwise. We cannot be accused of militarism when all we want is to get people well so that they will be fit to come out in an emergency. Perhaps the highest honour and duty of any citizen is to be able to defend his country. (Cheers). Some years ago in the House of Commons, I urged that in any school which had a public grant, physical exercises should be made compulsory, and that all the lads should be trained to fire a small bore rifle. There is nothing to be alarmed at in the physical degeneration of our country, but it does exist.

THE BURN OF NATIONS.

I was talking to Lord Roberts this morning and I said, "Tell me about your recruits for the Army," and he told me that from 40 to 50 per cent. were "casts" because they were physically unfit. That is a most serious thing and should be looked into. (Cheers). Remember that in the time of stress we shall have to depend on the manliness of the people. The Colonies pay much more attention to physical training than we do. I counted up the other day that if we won a war and it lasted a little time it would cost us about fifteen hundred millions. Well, if we lose—good night. (Laughter). You must remember that physical degeneracy and unpreparedness for war has been the ruin of nations before. It puzzles me to think what has happened to our race or I should say a section of our race. We have become hysterical and emotional, and altogether unlike the men that made this Empire. Some little matter occurs—not a matter of great interest, and we begin to scream and shout so that one is ashamed. On the other hand when great matters concerning our national welfare like the health of the people and our national defence, arise we appear to be perfectly callous and not to care at all. That is not the spirit that made the British Empire. (Hear, hear). What we want in the country are a few more men fearless and independent and with one thought in their heads, and that is the nation's good and who never mind party. We have got to get our defences right. I have great faith in the Committee formed by the Prime Minister to consider the Navy. Many points will become public and will cause dissatisfaction, but don't let us have a panic. Don't let us be small. Don't let us get excited and hysterical. Let us look things in the face, and whether the people are Socialists or old Tory—and these are two ends equally dangerous—none of them want to see the foreigner here. So hurry party, and let us all get together and put the thing right. (Cheers). I am not going into any question relative to naval affairs, because it would not be fair to the Prime Minister or to the party in power. I don't belong to that party, but they are taking a national view of it and anything I can do to help them I shall do to the best of my ability. (Cheers). I will have nothing to do with personal questions on party lines. Let us get to the bottom of the matter, and that is the nation's good and who never mind party. We have got to get our defences right. (Cheers). I will have nothing to do with personal questions on party lines. Let us get to the bottom of the matter, and that is the nation's good and who never mind party. (Cheers). I am not going into any question relative to naval affairs, because it would not be fair to the Prime Minister or to the party in power. I don't belong to that party, but they are taking a national view of it and anything I can do to help them I shall do to the best of my ability. (Cheers). 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NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed DAILY PRESS only, and special business matter the MANAGER.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

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A SIX ROOMED HOUSE. No. 3, Chancery Lane. Apply by letter to—

V. B. Care of "Daily Press" Office. Hongkong, 3rd June, 1909. [815]

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FOR SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, HIIGO AND YOKOHAMA.

THE I.G.M. Steamship

"PRINZ-REGENT LUITPOLD," Capt. H. Kirchner, will leave for the above places TO-DAY, the 3rd inst., at 7 A.M.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD. For further particulars, apply to—

MELCHERS & CO., General Agents. Hongkong, 3rd June, 1909. [15]

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STEAM FOR BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

Having connection with Company's Mail Steamers to PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, LEGHORN and GENOA, also VENICE and TRIESTE, all MEDITERRANEAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANTINE and SOUTH AMERICAN Ports up to CALLAO. Taking cargo at through rates to PERSIAN GULF and BAGDAD, also BARCELONA, VALENZA, ALICANTE, ALMERIA and MALAGA.

THE Steamship "ISCHIA."

Captain Belotti, will be despatched as above on FRIDAY, the 11th inst., at NOON.

For further particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to—

CARLOWITZ & CO., Agents. Hongkong, 3rd June, 1909. [4]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN. IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"PRINZ-REGENT LUITPOLD," having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf, and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and West Point Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 9th inst., will be subject to re-ut.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 9th inst., at 9.30 A.M.

All claims must reach us before the 13th inst., or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

This Steamer brings cargo.

Ex. S.S. "OSKOKO" from Venice.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS & CO., General Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd June, 1909. [5]

NOTICE.

THE MANAGER OF KENNEDY'S STABLES begs to inform the residents of KOWLOON and district that provided sufficient support for forthcoming he will be prepared to establish a SHOEING FORGE at KOWLOON where Horses and Ponies can be shod by experienced Shanghai farriers on stated days to be arranged later.

Inasmuch as expense will be incurred in hiring suitable premises and in fitting up the forge the Manager hopes that the Scheme will have general support.

Those desirous of availing themselves of the above are requested to send in their names and number of Horses and Ponies to the undersigned.

G. W. GEGG, Manager, Kennedy's Stables.

Hongkong, 5th May, 1909. [705]

WANTED.

HOUSE on the UPPER LEVEL, must be detached, with at least 7 or 8 Rooms and Servant Quarters. Unfurnished.

Apply—Care of The Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd.

Hongkong, 28th May, 1909. [795]

MONEY TO LEND.

\$150,000 to invest on Mortgage: Mortgagors for smaller amounts can be considered. Send Particulars of Securities offered to—

"X."

Care of "Daily Press" Office. Hongkong, 20th May, 1909. [537]

DON'T DELAY!

JUST UNPACKED :

INDIAN LONGCLOTH,

NAINSOOK,

LINEN,

MADAPOLAM,

MUSLIN,

PERSIAN LAWN.

HOOSAIN-ALI & CO.,

14, Queen's Road, Central, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1909. [41]

INTIMATION

TENDERS FOR REVENUE FARMS.

TENDERS are invited for the Lease of Revenue Farms in the State of North Borneo from the 1st January, 1910, as set out hereunder.

REVENUE FARMS IN THE STATE OF NORTH BORNEO.

1. In making arrangements for the leasing of the Farms for the next Farm period of 1910, 1911 and 1912, the Government reserves to itself the right of vesting the Farms (as provided in the Proclamations concerned as named in Schedule A appended) in any person, by public or private sale as may be thought fit.

Subject to the above reservation it is hereby notified that tenders will be received at the Office of the Secretary to the Governor, Sandakan, up to 12 o'clock noon, on the 1st day of OCTOBER, 1909, for the purchase of the exclusive privileges of the Farms described below for a period of one, two or three years commencing on the 1st January, 1910.

2. Any person either for himself alone or for himself and others, may, either in person or by agent duly authorized in writing, on any date prior to the said noon of the 1st October next, submit to the said Secretary at Sandakan, any tender he may think fit for all or any of the Farms, provided such tender is in conformity with the terms of tendering hereinbefore set out and fulfill all the conditions required of the Farmer.

All tenders so made will (except at the express wish of the tenderers to the contrary) be received and treated by the Government as strictly confidential.

On receiving any such tender, Government reserves to itself the right of deciding whether it shall be considered or not.

If Government decides not to consider the tender, it will be returned to the tenderer under sealed cover.

All tenders accepted for consideration by Government will be, in the first instance, retained by Government for further consideration with the tenders handed in on 1st October, 1909, which will be opened at noon on that date, after which the successful tenderers will be selected.

3. The Farms, above referred to, are—

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO—OPIUM, SPICE, GAMBLING and PAWNEEADING, as follows:

(a) in one concession for the whole State.

(b) in one concession for any of the following Districts of the State, the limits named including the interior territory watered by the rivers within the limits given respectively:

(i) SANDAKAN DISTRICT—the Territory bounded on the one side by the true right watered of the Kinabatangan River and on the other by the true left watershed of the Paitan river.

(ii) KUDAT DISTRICT—the Territory bounded on the one side by the true left watershed of the Paitan River and on the other by the true right watershed of the Pindang River.

(iii) WEST COAST DISTRICT—the Territory bounded on the one side by the true right watershed of the Pindang River and on the other by the Northern Boundary of Province Clarke.

(iv) EAST COAST DISTRICT—the Territory bounded on the one side by the true right watershed of the Kinabatangan River and on the other by the Dutch Boundary on the South at Broershoek point.

(v) PROVINCE CLARKE—being the Territory between Batu-Batu and the Lewas Northern watershed.

4. The attention of those desirous of tendering is drawn to the following terms:

(a) The tenderer must state in his tender, the annual sum offered for the Farm rent for the three years 1910, 1911 and 1912; a different sum may be offered for the first, second and third years respectively. The tenderer must also clearly state the proportion of the amount of the Rent to be allotted to each separate Farm.

(b) The Government does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender, and reserves to itself the right of making any arrangements as may seem advisable as regards the letting of the Farms.

(c) Each tenderer should specify in full, in English, and in the vernacular language of the tenderer, the names, residences and occupations of the persons tendering, and similar information regarding any security or any partner that the tenderer wishes to propose.

(d) The successful tenderer will be called upon to enter a contract under the provisions of the Proclamations named in Schedule A appended.

(e) Copies of the Terms of Contracts for the Farms may be seen on application at the Offices of the said SECRETARY, at Sandakan, or of Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., at Hongkong.

(f) The successful tenderer will be required to deposit with the Finance Commissioner, Sandakan, Security to the value of three months' Farm rent by means of a deposit of money to the amount of one month's Farm rent, and of title deeds to the amount of two months' Farm rent.

(g) The retail rates for Chandi fixed by Government for the Opium Farm for 1910, 1911 and 1912 are those specified below:

Per tahli. \$ 2.40

" chi. 00.30

" 5 pun. 00.15

" 4 " 00.12

" 3 " 00.09

" 2 " 00.06

(h) The Opium Farmer is responsible for seeing that Chandi is not sold by retail at the Opium Farm at the Opium shop at prices higher than those fixed by Government and named above (g).

The Opium and Spirit Farmers may fix their own prices for supplying the Opium and Spirit Farm Shops wholesale with Chandi and Spirits.

(i) During the continuance of the Farm period, the Opium and Spirit Farmers will be entitled to the use of a Trade-mark (to be approved by Government) to be affixed to any Opium or Chandi prepared by them, and to any vessel containing Spirits for sale.

(j) As soon as the new Farmers have been appointed by the Governor, they will be required to submit in writing to the Secretary to the Governor a Schedule showing full particulars of the Title Deeds they propose to deposit with the Government as security for the said, two months' Farm rent. If these are considered satisfactory, the new Farmers will be required to execute a mortgage of the property to the Government as provided for by law.

(k) The Farmer for the West Coast may be required to rent certain Farm buildings at Jesseton.

(l) The following Proclamations govern the conduct of the Farms in B. N. Borneo viz.—

SCHEDULE A.

The Opium Proclamation No. 15 of 1901 as amended by No. 7 of 1904.

The Liquors Proclamation No. 17 of 1901.

The "Pawneedealers" Proclamation No. 14 of 1902, as amended by No. 1 of 1903, and No. 3 of 1906.

The Gambling Proclamation No. 3 of 1891.

Hongkong, 3rd May, 1909. [696]

FOR SALE

ELECTRIC PLANT

consisting of—

TWO 125 KILOWATT STEAM ALTERNATOR SETS. Output, 50 Amperes at 2100 Volts. The Sets comprise Vertical Compound Medium Speed Engines, 205 revolutions per minute, by Messrs. ROSEY & CO., direct coupled to Alternators by Messrs. JOHNSON & PHILLIPS, complete with Exciters &c.

ALSO ONE HORIZONTAL COMPOUND JET CONDENSING STEAM ENGINE, 100 Horse power by Messrs. BROWNE and LINDLEY.

For further particulars apply—

HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

St. George's Buildings.

Hongkong, 23rd April, 1909. [649]

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

PURE, RICH AND WHOLESOME

MILK

STRAIGHT AS IT COMES FROM THE COW.

The Company's Farms, Utensils and Methods

are Models of Cleanliness and, in these particular, are probably unsurpassed in the World.

[563]

A LING & CO..

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS STORE

Photographic Goods of every Description in Stock.

Developing and Printing Undertaken.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1907. [629]

A TACK & CO..

FURNITURE & PHOTO GOODS STORE,

26, DES VŒUX ROAD, CENTRAL.

DEALERS IN

LADIES' & GENTS' BOOTS & SHOES, UMBRELLAS, &c., &c.

Cameras fitted with

" ZEISS," " GOREL," " ROSS " & " ALDIS " Lenses.

DEVELOPING AND PRINTING

A SPECIALITY.

Hongkong, 24th April, 1909. [37]</p

PREMIUM BONES

WE are the largest Dealers in the world in these attractive BONDS.
WHAT ARE THESE BONDS?

They are high-class and absolutely safe securities, payable to bearer, issued by the various Governments and Municipalities of Europe; they are redeemable by periodical drawings, either with Cash Premiums varying from 440 to 240,000, or, at the very least, at their full nominal value.

EASY PAYMENTS.

We sell these Bonds singly or in combinations of the most advantageous ones, payable by convenient Monthly Instalments ranging from 15s. to £20.

Write for Handbook, sent post free.

MELVILLE, GLYN & CO., Bankers, 3, Rue de la Bourse, PARIS (France).

NAVAL BASE IN THE MAKING.

ROSYTH.

BY ARCHIBALD MARSHALL.

I. EDINBURGH.

The name Rosyth had been familiar to me for so long in connection with naval affairs that I hardly knew what sort of a place I had conjured up in my mind before I went to see it. I only knew that it was unlike the reality as possible, and that when I came to look it up on the map I had not the least idea in what part of the map to look. And indeed Rosyth is not to be found on any but the largest scale of map, although it is to be supposed that that omission will not last much longer. It is a place in the making, and its making will be one of the most interesting things to be seen in Great Britain for some years to come.

As the north-bound trains thunder over the high Forth Bridge their passengers may see, looking across that great expanse of water to the left, the ruins of an old castle, on a point of the irregular, well-wooded, northern shore—that is if their eyes are keen enough, for it is some two miles off. It is Rosyth Castle, and there is nothing much more to see; for there is not even a village of Rosyth, but only a big farm house and a group of cottages which bear that name. There are the green and brown fields, the woods, and the unbroken line of the shore, and behind these in the distance the purple hills—a quiet and beautiful scene. How different it will look in a few years' time! There will be no need then to strain eyes to catch a glimpse of Rosyth. There will be the vast stone-bordered basin with its locks and docks and piers, behind the innumerable buildings of a first-class "naval establishment," and behind that, where the corn is now springing and farms castles lumber slowly along the muddy roads, perhaps a large town, with houses for the officials and the workmen, and buildings and recreation grounds for the benefit of Jack ashore. There will be masts and funnels, and the huge, grey bodies of those Leviathans of the deep, for which this remote countryside is being turned into a sort of city of refuge. And if it be night time the travellers carried high above the water will look down on lines and clusters of bright lights from the ships, lights from the shore, and strong arc lights lighting the quays and walls of heavy masonry jutting out into the water.

II.

Right under the Forth Bridge, where it crosses the low-lying land by the water's edge, lies the village of North Queensferry, and here you must take the road if you want to get to Rosyth and see what is going on there. It is a pretty road, though a very muddy one, and from it you get always changing views of the beautiful Firth of Forth as it runs and narrows inland. You pass a busy-looking quarry, where you are liable to be held up for a minute or two if blasting is going on, and after a mile or so come upon the first sign of the changes that are about to be. This is the single line of railway, already completed, which joins on to the main line between Queensferry and Inverkeithing, and runs close along the shore to Rosyth. The road dips and winds, and presently you come to a large angle-storied building of corrugated iron set in a tidy garden, next to somebody's lodge gates. This contains the Government offices. Half a mile farther on is Rosyth itself.

III.

I stood by the side of the road and looked over a low stone wall, across a slope of springing wheat, to the water. The tide was low, and some little way from the shore I saw up two gaudily-ribbed rocks. When the work is finished mountains of coal will be stacked just about where these rocks are, and the lock leading into the great basin will pass between them. To the left were the buildings of Rosyth Farm and a line of haystacks; and between them and me the contractors' new offices, now nearly completed—a great building of corrugated iron like the one farther down the road, but still more extensive. The water's edge other similar buildings were going up, fitting ships and the like, and the air was full of hammering; but on this wide expanse of green country whatever activities are fulfilling themselves have as yet made little mark. Out through the wheat field is a line for the contractors' tracks, and on a grassy slope away to the right some of them were being slowly filled by men with shovels. This is the beginning of a big business, for when the necessary buildings have been put up and the real great work is taken in hand, the first thing to be done will be to push a bank of earth out into the water. Then this green bank, running down to the gorse at the water's edge, will gradually disappear; truckload after truckload of soil will be tipped over at the jutting point of the embankment, which will slowly creep out into the water, and so the face of the land will be altered.

IV.

By the farm to the left, and beyond the meadow to the right, new wooden fences are beginning to close in this piece of land, which will presently be turned into a great dockyard. The sheds and the tracks, the new fences, the line running through the green wheat, the few scores of labourers scattered over the ground—these at present are all that is to be marked of the immense changes to come. There is not enough at present to distract from the quiet beauty of the scene. The wide inlet lies slate grey under the sky, now blue and sunny, now dark with passing clouds. A like tarpaulin hangs down, a mile away on the other side, towing a tall ship; she spreads her canvas as they draw near to the bridge, whose interlaced ironwork towers up above the trees on the eastward point and to the open sea. There are other sails, and lines of dark smoke from the steamers steaming across the smooth water. The opposite shore lies dark for a moment under a rain-cloud, but the sun shines on the roofs and chimneys of Bo'ness miles away to the right, and as back to the whole coast-line are the Pentland Hills, rising and falling in waves of misty blue.

A fair scene, and not less fair because man has marked it for his own, and on one little point of all this great expanse of land and sky and water will work anti-like for years to come, digging and heaving, levelling and building, bringing stone and steel in ships and on rails, and bringing at last his own wonderful sea-going to home there, like pigeons to their coops at nightfall.

They will come in from the wide seas, steaming up between these sheltered shores, passing under that mighty bridge, which is another of man's wonderful works, and so into their new resting-place. Where the menacing rocks stand they will find entrance to their harbourage, where the green corn springs will show, and perpetual industry will reign. But, save for a few added ripples, the tide will flow in and out as before, lit by the sun or darkened by the clouds, the woods on the opposite shore will brighten as spring succeeds spring, and the eternal hills will lift their blue ramparts to the sky.

GOLF.

AMATEUR AND PROFESSIONAL.

The distinguished representatives of their respective classes, Mr. Harold Hilton and Mr. J. H. Taylor, have recently contributed very interesting papers to *Golf Illustrated* on the reasons of the professional's superiority to the amateur. Both of them speak with authority and from abundant experience; and it is therefore interesting to find that there are some differences of opinion between them. Taylor's view, put very shortly, is that the professional secures an inestimable advantage early in life from serving his apprenticeship to the game as a caddy. Mr. Hilton goes upon the simpler ground that a man is likely to do a thing better when he earns his bread and butter by it. Both emphasise that which no one would be prepared to deny—namely, the enormous advantage of beginning to play golf and playing a great deal of it in very early youth; but that is an advantage which has been enjoyed by most of the good amateurs of to-day, and is now being enjoyed by a vast number of small boys of whom the Amateur Champion of, let us say, 1924 should be one. Taylor appears to think that it is not so much the playing that is beneficial as the opportunity of watching every variety of style and method which a long course of carrying brings with it.

THE CADDY.

He says in effect, gets to know, through this constant watching the right way of doing everything, so that the proper stroke becomes an instinct. It may, however, be permissible to point out that upon the average course a boy is likely to carry for a hundred players who might do him harm, not morally, but from a golfing point of view, to one who might do him good. From these hundred the caddy may indeed learn every grotesque contortion which he should avoid as he would the plague; but golf cannot be learned in this negative way only, and on very many courses, except for an occasional glimpse of the local professional, a small boy sees nothing worthy of imitation. If he is fortunate enough to carry on a course which is frequented by many good players, he has many good models; but so has the amateur boy, who is not one whit behind his little professional brother in doglike admiration of the greatest local luminary and servile imitation of his every trick, whether of stance, waggle, or even explication. There seems no reason why the small amateur of 12 or 15 years old should not be as good as the caddy of the same age, if he plays as much; he is not generally so good, and he does not generally play as much that is to say he may play as many actual rounds, perhaps even more, but he does not spend nearly so much time in illicit excursions for a hole or two with some one else's machine. One is inclined to think that

THE PROFESSIONAL PLAYS GOLF BETTER because he is paid to play golf well; the amateur may have as much ambition, he may build as many castles in the air and dream as much of being a champion, but in all walks of life pecuniary reward is an invaluable companion to ambition and an antidote to discouragement. Taylor points out that on his red-letter day, when it appears as if the ball must needs fly from the exact centre of the club, the first-class amateur is in the man's match for the professionals, but that a more genuine test of their merits is to be obtained from watching them on a day when things are not going so smoothly and the game is "aye fetchin' against ye"; then, says Taylor, and the writer humbly agrees with him, the professional's superiority is made manifest. This, however, is a phenomenon that one would ascribe, not to an early training in the carrying of clubs, but rather to the fact that the professional is compelled to try his best day after day, and often when he feels no inclination to do so. Let any one take out one of the great professionals of the day to play in the friendliest of foursomes, possibly with three very indifferent players; he will find that the champion will take more trouble than any of the party, although he can apparently most afford to do without it. It is the professional who will look at his put from the hole and will walk forward to seek a difficult pitch—not the amateur, who ought to be taking particular trouble from being in such good company. The professionals have discovered the necessity of always taking pains, partly in order that they may do their work conscientiously and well and partly that the taking of pains should become a second nature; the result is that in every game they play they not only stimulate, but feel, a desire to play their best and to win the match. This characteristic is more particularly apparent in the play of those few professionals who stand, and have stood now for some years past, at the very top of the tree in a class distinctly higher than that of all their competitors; and it is those players whose

SUPERIORITY TO THE AMATEUR is so clearly marked. Take away this small and select class, and the amateur would make a very respectable show, not in moral play, which they do not practice with sufficient assiduity, but in match play. Any amateur who has played much against professionals knows the difference between tackling such players as Bradie, Taylor, or Vardon and those who are just a bit below them in the scale. These professionals of the slightly lower grade are very fine players, and they will, as a rule, beat the amateur, but it does happen the amateur, on occasions, plays them level and beats them. On the other hand, who that wishes to preserve a reputation for sanity would attempt to play Bradie level at Walton Heath? It is not to be done. The amateur many console himself with the thought that he really pronounced inferiority is to a comparatively small class; when he goes below that class he must still be modest, but he need not feel utterly crushed. In this regard attention may be drawn to the recent match at North Berwick between teams of amateurs and professionals from the East Lothian, in which Messrs. Maxwell, Laidlay, and Gairdner all defeated their opponents, Mr. Maxwell's adversary being the still formidable Ben Sayers. Moreover, in the match between Mr. Blackwell and Muoy at Kidderminster, the professional won, but only after a really good match. To return to the original discussion, there is one more remark that appears pertinent and may account for the way in which the professionals have left the amateurs behind in the last decade. Sir Walter Simpson once wrote, "Because he does not think the professional is better than the amateur, the uninitiated beat the educated player." If he were now alive, the author of the "Art of Golf" might almost rewrite that sentence by leaving out the "not," and he would also have to modify the epithet "uncultivated." The professionals thinks, no doubt, more than he did twenty years ago; in fact, he now thinks a great deal more than ninety-nine amateurs out of a hundred. He may not be able to express his thoughts so lucidly, or he may not be so ready to do so in casual conversation; but that he has his own scheme of playing very well thought out only those who do not know him would deny.

CZAR AND MADAME STOSEL.

It transpires that Madame Stoszel recently addressed to the Czar a petition on behalf of her husband, whose health has become much worse since his confinement in the Peter and Paul fortress. The Czar returned the petition unanswered. A recent telegram however has re-ordered the release of General Stoszel.

HONOURING DISTINGUISHED MEN.

STUDENTS' GREETING IN AMUSING VERSE.

The student of Liverpool University had one of the most festive days of their lives last month when the degree of LL.D. was conferred by the University on Mr. Balfour, Lord Charles Beresford, the Earl of Crewe, the Earl of Derby, Mr. Birrell, Signor Marconi, Sir John Brunner, Dr. Caton, ex-Lord Mayor of Liverpool, Lord Roberts, Sir Donald MacAlister (principal of Glasgow University), Professor Paul Vinogradoff of Oxford and Professor Edward Meyer.

Mr. Francis Darwin and Professor Todd were made Doctors of Science, the Hon. G. A. Parsons, the inventor of the turbine engine, a Doctor of Engineering, Mr. Edward Meyer a Doctor of Letters, and Mr. W. F. Irvine an M.A.

As each distinguished visitor entered he was greeted with a special song. Thus Mr. Balfour was met with the following verse: Come over the floor, Arthur, dear Arthur, braw Arthur.

Come over the floor, Arthur, and rule us again. This general election is not on Protection.

It's "we want Arthur, dear Arthur, braw Arthur;

Come over the floor, Arthur, and rule us again.

For Lord Charles Beresford the following was sung:—

And drive them ashore, And drive them ashore, And drive them ashore, And drive them ashore.

Hearts of oak are our chief, Jolly tars are our men.

Si John Brunner was greeted with a parody of "The Amorous Goldfish," from "The Geisha" and Lord Crewe with "Oh, Mr. Porter."

FRIEDRICH, Norwegian str., 391 Andersen, 29th May—Newchwang, 21st May, Beans—Aagaard Thoresen & Co.

GUENIQUAN, British str., 3,039, McGregor, 21st May—Shanghai 27th May, General—McGregor Bros. & Gow.

GREGORY ARCA, British str., 2,961, S. H. Belkin, 27th May—Yokohama, Kobe and Moji 22nd May, Coal and General—David Sasseon & Co.

HALVARD, Norwegian str., 1,066, R. Ronneberg, 22nd May—Moji 16th May, Coal—Aagaard, Thoresen & Co.

HANTON, British str., 1,270, Trowbridge, 1st May—Wuhu 27th April, Rice & General—Butterfield & Swire.

HOLSTEN, German str., 1,103, P. Heng, 25th May—Hoile 20th May, Sugar—Jehan & Co.

HUCHOW, British str., 1,217, E. Forsyth, 29th May—Tientsin and Swatow 28th May, General—Butterfield & Swire.

JACOB DIEDERICHSEN, German str., 630, A. Hazen, 31st May—Huphong, Pakho and Hothow 29th May, General—Johsen & Co.

KIANO FING, Chinese str., 1,222, H. Uddin, 30th May—Chinkiang 25th May, General—Tung Kee & Co.

LANDRAT SCHIEFF, German str., 2,600, A. Struve, 30th May—Chinkiang 26th May, Rice—Slemon & Co.

LYSTHORN, German str., 1,255, J. Bohman, 16th May—Wuhu 11th May, Rice—Hamburg & merke Linie.

MACHEW, German str., 996, R. T. Falster, 27th May—Bangkok 20th and Swatow 27th May—Norddeutscher Lloyd.

MEPPHO, Chinese str., 1,339, J. McArthur, 24th May—Shanghai 21st May, General—C. M. S. N. Co.

MERAH, Dutch str., 1,597, E. Uddal, 31st May—Java via Singapore 24th May, Sugar—Chino.

MONGOLIA, American str., 8,760, Henry E. Meerton, 1st June—San Francisco 5th May, Mails & General—P. M. S. Co.

MONTRÉO, British str., 2,826, R. Glegg, 22nd May—Moji 16th May, Coal—Doddell & Co.

MOYORI MARU, Jap. str., 3,700, I. P. Richards, 27th April—Boulay and Singapore 20th April, General—Nippon Yuzen Kubha

NANSHAN, American str., 1,517, Carter, 27th May—Avite 26th May, Coal—Gimnay.

NIPPON SWEDEN, str., 4,016, C. A. Paulson, 16th May—Singapore 12th May, General—Melschers & Co.

PELENO, British str., 7,441, W. T. Hanah, 31st May—Liverpool via Singapore 24th April, General—Butterfield & Swire.

PETCHARUBURI, German str., 1,373, C. Gossenich, 1st June—Bangkok 24th May, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.

QUINTA, German str., 987, T. Fraham, 23rd May—Wuhu 18th May, Rice—Siemens & Co.

RAJABULI, German str., 1,189, H. Bremer, 18th May—Bangkok 13th May, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.

RAJAH, German str., 2,500, H. E. Reher, 28th May—Bangkok 2nd May, Rice—Chinese.

SCANDIA, German str., 8,089, V. Duhren, 29th April—Singapore 21st April, General—Hamburg & merke Linie.

SHANTONG, British str., 1,835, Robinson, 24th April—Hongry Coal—Butterfield & Swire.

SUINOW, German str., 1,112, E. Anders, 15th May—Wuhu 11th May, General—Hamburg & merke Linie.

SUMATRA, German str., 520, C. Wanee, 22nd May—New Guinea 30th April, General—Melschers & Co.

SUVERIC, British str., 4,011, Shotton, 18th May—Manila 15th May, Hemp and Flour—Doddell & Co.

TEAM, British str., 1,346, A. W. Outerbridge, 28th May—Manila 25th May, General—Butterfield & Swire.

TOSA MARU, Japanese str., 3,60, T. O. T. Harrison, 30th May—Yokohama and Shanghai 27th May, General and Coal—Nippon Yuzen Kisha.

YATSHING, British str., 1,424, M. Courtney, 29th May—Chingwattan and Shanghai 26th May, Coal—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Y. SONIKA, American str., 585, Gainreken, 13th April—Manila 10th April, Sugar—Chinese.

YUENSHANG, British str., 1,

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

CHINHUA, British str., 2nd June—Canton.
COLOMBO MARU, Japanese str., 2,119. M.
Winckler, 2nd June—Bombay via Singa-
pore 15th May, General—Nippon Yusen
Kaisha.
DAIGO MARU, Japanese str., 346, H. Muleyama,
1st June—Swatow 1st June, General—
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
HAITAN, British str., 1,183, J. S. Roach, 2nd
June—Swatow 1st June, General—
Douglas, Lapraik & Co.
KAIFUKU MARU, Japanese str., 1,903, Suda,
2nd June—Moji 27th May, Coal—Mitau
Bishi Gosi, Itawaka.
KALOAN, British str., 2nd June—Canton.
KWANGTSE, Chinese str., 1,469, Frøberg, 2nd
June—Shanghai 30th May, General—
Chinese.
KWONSONG, British str., 1,428, W. P. Baker,
2nd June—Shanghai 31st May & Swatow
2nd June, General—Jardine, Matheson &
Co.
LINAN, British str., 1,352, Williams, 2nd June
—Shanghai 3rd May, General—Butter-
field & Swire.
MOYORI MARU, Japanese str., 2,736, J. C.
Richards, 2nd June—Moji 27th May,
General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH, German str., 5,001,
E. Malchow, 2nd June—Yokohama 22nd
May, General—Melchers & Co.
PRINZ EITEL LUITPOLD, German str., 3,919,
H. Kirchner, 2nd June—Hamburg 22nd
April, Mails and General—Melchers & Co.
QUINTA, German str., 2nd June—Canton.
TJBODAN, Dutch str., 2,953, P. Zwart,
2nd June—Moji 28th May, General—Java
China-Japan Line.
SPRE, Norwegian str., 870, W. Horu, 2nd June
—Wuhu 30th May, Rice—Thoresen & Co.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.
2nd June.
Chinhu, British str., for Shanghai.
Colombo Maru, Japanese str., for Kobe.
Hulchow, British str., for Swatow.
Kwanglee, Chinese str., for Canton.
Kwonsong, British str., for Canton.
Masche, German str., for Hohow.
P. E. Friedrich, German str., for Europe, &c.
Pelano, British str., for Vladivostok.
Spre, Norwegian str., for Canton.
Yafching, British str., for Canton.

DEPARTURES.

2nd June.
CHOSHUN MARU, Jap. str., for Swatow.
CHUNSHANG, British str., for Hongay.
FEI, Norwegian str., for Haiphong.
GERMANY, German str., for Wakamatsu.
HAIKUN, British str., for Swatow.
KALGAN, British str., for Hohow.
KITANO MARU, Jap. str., for Singapore.
KOHISCHANG, German str., for Bangkok.
MOYUN, British str., for Singapore.
M. S. DOLLAR, British str., for Moji.
ONANG, British str., for Singapore.
SHIRATORI MARU, Jap. str., for Takao.
SOMALI, British str., for Singapore.
THORDAS, Norwegian str., for Hohow.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The Chinese str. Kwanglee reports: North
to W.E. wind with following sea, all the way
clear.

VESSELS IN DOCK.

June 2nd.
ABERDEEN DOCK.—
KOWLOON DOCK—Sumatra, Atlantis.
COSMOPOLITAN DOCK—Asia.

TAIKOO DOCK—Maple Leaf, Chenan, Tean.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN,
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

FOR EUROPE.

THE I.G.M. Steamship.
"PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH,"
Capt. E. Malchow, will leave TO-DAY, the
3rd inst., at 10 A.M.
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
MELCHERS & Co.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, 2nd June, 1909. [5]



AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVI-
GATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR
FIUME AND TRIESTE (DIRECT),
Calling at SINGAPORE, PENANG,
COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ AND
PORT SAID.

(Taking Cargo on through routes to the BRAZILS
to RED SEA, BLACK SEA, LEVANT, VENICE
and ADRIATIC PORTS).

THE Company's Steamship

"E. FRANZ FERDINAND,"
Captain E. Nitsche, will be despatched as above
on SATURDAY, 26th inst., P.M.

This Steamer has splendid accommodation for
passengers, electric light and carries a doctor and
stewards.

For information as to Passage and Freight
apply to

SANDER, WIELER & Co.,
Agents.
Prince's Buildings.
Hongkong, 2nd June, 1909. [3]

HONGKONG—BO STON—NEW YORK.



AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.
FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK VIA
PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.
(With Liberty to call at the Malabar Coast.)

S.S. "INDRANI" On 16th June.
to be followed by
S.S. "ST. PATRICK" About 13th July.
For Freight and further information
apply to—

SHEWAN TOMES & Co.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, 3rd June, 1909. [777]

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commanding from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "L," nearest Hongkong "H" midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "M," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "K.W." together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS.

1 From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2 From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3 From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4 From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & CO.	DEPTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON &C. VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL...	DELHI	Brit. str.	—	G. W. Gordon, R.N.E.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 12th inst., at Noon.
LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	POONA	Brit. str.	—	A. F. Vire, R.N.E.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 15th inst.
ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG, &c.	SITRONIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Brahmer	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 8th July.
BREMEN, HAMBURG & ROTTERDAM, &c.	SURVIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Selmer	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 11th inst.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	SENEGAMBIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Eckhorn	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 17th inst.
MARSEILLES, HAVER & COOPENHAGEN, &c.	LETHA	Swed. str.	k. w.	—	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 10th July.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	CANTON	Fr. str.	—	—	MELCHERS & CO.	About 8th inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	WAKASA MARU	Jap. str.	—	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 8th inst., at 1 P.M.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP & SINGAPORE, &c.	SADO MARU	Brit. str.	k. w.	W. Barrett	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.	On 8th inst., at D'light
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP & SINGAPORE, &c.	SCANDIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Geo. Anderson	NIPPO YUSEN KAISHA	About 13th inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP & SINGAPORE, &c.	SILVIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	P. Dohmen	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 23rd inst., at D'light
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP & SINGAPORE, &c.	MANSHU MARU	Jap. str.	—	Wm. Fraser	TOYO KISEI KAISHA	On 1st July.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP & SINGAPORE, &c.	PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH	Ger. str.	—	E. Matchew	MELCHERS & CO.	About 8th inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP & SINGAPORE, &c.	TRILESTE	Ger. str.	—	Nitsche	CARLOWITZ & CO.	On 22nd inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP & SINGAPORE, &c.	NEW YORK	Brit. str.	—	W. Moore	DODWELL & CO., LTD.	On 16th inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP & SINGAPORE, &c.	BOSTON & NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUB CANAL	Brit. str.	—	—	CARLOWITZ & CO.	On 13th inst., at 6 P.M.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP & SINGAPORE, &c.	VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI JAPAN, &c.	Brit. str.	2 m.	—	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 14th July, at Noon.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP & SINGAPORE, &c.	EMPEROR OF JAPAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	DODWELL & CO., LTD.	On 3rd July.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP & SINGAPORE, &c.	MONTSAGRE	Brit. str.	—	—	To-day.	On 8th inst., at 10 A.M.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP & SINGAPORE, &c.	TACOMA MARU	Jap. str.	—	W. Shotton	TOYO KISEI KAISHA	On 1st July.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP & SINGAPORE, &c.	SEUVERIA	Brit. str.	—	T. Harrison	NIPPO YUSEN KAISHA	On 8th inst., at 4 P.M.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP & SINGAPORE, &c.	TOBACCO	Brit. str.	—	E. Kawara	NIPPO YUSEN KAISHA	On 8th inst., at 4 P.M.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP & SINGAPORE, &c.	SHINHUA MARU	Jap. str.	—	M. Yagi	NIPPO YUSEN KAISHA	On 11th inst., at Noon.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP & SINGAPORE, &c.	NIKOKO MARU	Jap. str.	—	G. W. Eddy	BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	On 15th inst., at 4 P.M.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP & SINGAPORE, &c.	CHANGSHA	Brit. str.	1 m.	P. Iseki	MELCHERS & CO.	On 8th inst., at 10 A.M.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP & SINGAPORE, &c.	PRINZ WALDEMAR	Ger. str.	—	N. Matheson	NIPPO YUSEN KAISHA	On 9th July, at Noon.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP & SINGAPORE, &c.	KUMANO MARU	Jap. str.	—	W. J. Davis	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.	On 6th inst., at 4 P.M.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP & SINGAPORE, &c.	HINSONG	Brit. str.	—	K. Homma	NIPPO YUSEN KAISHA	On 11th inst., at 5 P.M.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP & SINGAPORE, &c.	SANOKI MARU	Jap. str.	—	N. Matheson	NIPPO YUSEN KAISHA	On 9th inst., at Noon.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP & SINGAPORE, &c.	JISHIMA MARU	Jap. str.	—	A. E. Moore	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.	On 18th inst., at Noon.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP & SINGAPORE, &c.	TJILWONG	Dut. str.	—	H. Hodges	TOYO KISEI KAISHA	Quick despatch.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP & SINGAPORE, &c.	CHIPIUNG	Brit. str.	—	F. Mooney	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	On 9th inst., at Noon.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP & SINGAPORE, &c.	COLONBO MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	P. R. Luitpold	MELCHERS & CO.	To-day.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP & SINGAPORE, &c.	SIMLA	Brit. str.	—	C. D. Goldsmith, R.N.E.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 3rd inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP & SINGAPORE, &c.	CHINHUA	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	TO-morrow, at Noon.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP & SINGAPORE, &c.	CHOTONG	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.	On 8th inst., at D'light
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP & SINGAPORE, &c.	LINAN	Brit. str.	—	W. Williams	BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	On 6th inst., at D'light
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP & SINGAPORE, &c.	KWONSONG	Brit. str.	—	M. Courtney	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.	On 8th inst., at Noon.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP & SINGAPORE, &c.	SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI	Brit. str.	—	—	MESAGERIES MARITIMES	About 7th inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP & SINGAPORE, &c.	SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	Brit. str.	—	Lancelin	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.	On 8th inst., at 1 P.M.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP & SINGAPORE, &c.	SHANGHAI, MAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	Brit. str.	—	W. Schwinghamer	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 9th inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP & SINGAPORE, &c.	SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	Brit. str.	—	P. O. S. N. Co.	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.	On 10th inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP & SINGAPORE, &c.	SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	Brit. str.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	On 8th inst., at 4 P.M.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP & SINGAPORE, &c.	SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	Brit. str.	—	W. Hayward, R.N.E.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 8th inst., at 4 P.M.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP & SINGAPORE, &c.	SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	Brit. str.	—	F. Frazer	BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	On 8th inst., at 4 P.M.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP & SINGAPORE, &c.	SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	Brit. str.	—	W. Haywood, R.N.E.	MELCHERS & CO.	Middle of June.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP & SINGAPORE, &c.	SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	Brit. str.	—	—	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 22nd inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP & SINGAPORE, &c.	SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	Brit. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.	To-morrow, at 10

POST OFFICE NOTICE

Only fully prepaid letters and postcards are transmissible by the SIBERIAN Route to EUROPE.

The Public are informed that mail to CHINA via SIBERIA will be dispatched from the LONDON General Post Office on Wednesday and Friday afternoons and Saturday evenings. No supplementary mail will be forwarded.

Approximate times of closing mails at Shanghai via Dalmat and Siberia.

10th June	at 1.0 p.m.
12th	at 8.30 p.m.
17th	at 8.00 a.m.
19th	at 8.30 p.m.
24th	at 1.00 p.m.

The Tourane, with the French mail of the 7th ultimo, left Singapore on Monday, the 31st ultimo, and may be expected here on Monday, the 7th inst. This packet brings replies to letters addressed from Hongkong on the 3rd April.

TOE

P. E. Friedrich	Thursday, 3rd, 10.00 a.m. Registration, 8.00 a.m. Letters, 9.30 a.m.
Tyiboda	Thursday, 3rd, 11.00 a.m.
Colombo Maru	Thursday, 3rd, 11.00 a.m.
Sui Tai	Thursday, 3rd, 11.15 a.m.
Chinh a	Thursday, 3rd, 3.00 p.m.
Mayori Maru	Thursday, 3rd, 3 p.m.
Quinta	Thursday, 3rd, 4.00 p.m.
Choyang	Friday, 4th, 10.00 a.m.
	Printed Matter and Samples, 10.00 a.m. Registration, 10.00 a.m. (Registration with late fee of 10 cents, up to 10.45 a.m.)
	Registration, Kowloon B.O., 10.00 a.m. No late fee.
Asia	Letters, 11.00 a.m. Friday, 4th, NOON.
	Registration, Kowloon B.O., 10.00 a.m. No late fee.
Haitan	Letters, 11.00 a.m. Friday, 4th, 1.15 p.m.
Sui Tai	Friday, 4th, 3.00 p.m.
Yuensang	Friday, 4th, 3.00 p.m.
Hinsang	Friday, 4th, 3.00 p.m.
Chiki	Friday, 4th, 3.00 p.m.
Gregory Apoor	Saturday, 5th, 11.00 a.m.
Zaitra	Saturday, 5th, 11.00 a.m.
Boaburi	Saturday, 5th, NOON.
Sui Tai	Saturday, 5th, 1.15 p.m.
Lindu	Saturday, 5th, 6.00 p.m.
Taipei	Sunday, 6th, 9.00 a.m.
Hainan	Sunday, 6th, 9.00 a.m.
Fookang	Monday, 7th, 11.00 a.m.
Quarta	Monday, 7th, 2.00 p.m.
Tiitwong	Tuesday, 8th, 9.00 a.m.
	Printed Matter and Samples, 10.00 a.m. Registration, 10.00 a.m. (Registration with late fee of 10 cents, up to 10.45 a.m.)
	Registration, Kowloon B.O., 10.00 a.m. No late fee.
Polynesian	Letters, 11.00 a.m. Friday, 4th, NOON.
Haiyang	Tuesday, 8th, 2.00 p.m.
Tean	Tuesday, 8th, 3.00 p.m.
Tsoe Maru	Tuesday, 8th, 3.00 p.m.
Wakao Maru	Tuesday, 8th, 5.00 p.m.
Kumano Maru	Wednesday, 9th, 11.00 a.m.
Montrea	Thursday, 10th, 11.00 a.m.
Yingchow	Thursday, 10th, 3.00 p.m.
Nikko Maru	Friday, 11th, 11.00 a.m.
Izcha	Friday, 11th, 11.00 a.m.
Samuki Maru	Friday, 11th, 5.00 p.m.
Huon	Saturday, 12th, 10.00 a.m.

KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOREA, SHIMIZU, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU and SAN FRANCISCO. (Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail. Extra Postage 10 cents.)

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow. Macao. Manila. Kobe. Cebu and Iloilo. Singapore, Penang and Calcutta. Manila. Bangkok. Macao. SHANGHAI. SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE. Shanghai. Swatow. Shanghai, Yokohama, Kobe and Moji. Samarang, Sourabaya and Batavia. Yokohama, Kobe and Moji.

EUROPE, &c. India via Tucorin. Late Letters 11.00 a.m. to Noon. Extra Postage 10 cents. (Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow. Keeling, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Shimizu, Yokohama, Victoria B.C. and Seattle Wash.

Si. Japura, Penang and Colombo. Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama. Moji and Salina Cruz. Shanghai. Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide, Dandenong, Perth and Fremantle. Singapore, Penang and Bombay. Kobe and Yokohama. Manila.

THE WHISKY OF THE NEW WORLD

CANADIAN CLUB

WHISKY.

H. BUTTONJEE & SON.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

38

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Colombo Maru, from Bombay, &c., Mr. and Mrs. T. Ikukiyama and 2 children.

Per Haitan, from Swatow, Mrs. P. Grant, Mrs. Crowley, Messrs. Craggs, Saunders and Furnish.

Per Prinz Regent Luise, from Hamburg, &c., Rev. and Mrs. R. C. Thomas, Mrs. Dolores Martino de Barretto and family, Dr. Wolf, Dr. Boerner, Insp. R. T. Burke, Messrs. A. C. Wright, C. Bingham and family, E. Froehlich, A. S. Earle, Peter Salvesen and Richard Schuhlenberg.

Per Prinz Eitel Friedrich, for Hongkong, from Yokohama, Mr. and Mrs. J. Foche; from Kobe, Mr. and Mrs. McClelland, Major and Mrs. J. H. Gardner, & Mr. R. de Farlie Muise; from Nagasaki, Mr. Nagai, from Shanghai, Mr. and Mrs. Rochee, Dr. G. Rabethge, Messrs. H. A. Shirane, F. W. Slaw, L. Basca, Ch. Salviani, Fritz Schwartzkopf, J. M. Xavier and Christodoulou.

DEPARTED.

Per Hongkong Maru, for Kobe, Mr. N. Honda; for Salina Cruz, Mr. Eduardo Ros; for Callao, Mr. C. A. Weiss.

Per Kitano Maru, for London &c., Mr. and Mrs. A. MacLean and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. Taggart, Mr. and Mrs. Cottman, Mr. and Mrs. Currie, Mr. and Mrs. Miss Hodgkinson, Lady Howard, Mrs. E. Elton, Mrs. Q. North, Misses Cottman, Hastings, Arthur, D. Hastings, Bayliss and Horley, Capt. G. K. Duff, Lt. C. V. Skinner, Messrs. T. Hance, H. Yamada, M. Aoki, C. H. Meares, H. R. Denys, R. Hastings, Belgrave, L. M. Alvares, Y. Okuyoshi, R. Watanabe, J. T. Morton, F.

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From June 3rd to 9th, 1909.

HIGH WATER. LOW WATER.

JO	DA	DA	Hongkong Mean Time	Height	Hongkong Mean Time	Height
Thur.	8	8	8.14 a	1.0	8.20 a	1.1
Fri.	9	9	8.42 a	1.0	8.27 a	1.0
Sat.	10	10	8.14 a	1.0	8.30 a	1.0
Sun.	11	11	8.51 a	1.0	8.33 a	1.0
Mon.	12	12	8.20 a	1.0	8.36 a	1.0
Tue.	13	13	8.42 a	1.0	8.39 a	1.0
Wed.	14	14	8.14 a	1.0	8.42 a	1.0

Previous Day	On Date at 10 a.m.	On Date at 4 p.m.
29.86	29.93	29.81
76	76	77
78	84	87
3	2	3
0	0	0
—	—	—

Highest open air Temperature on 1st..... 75
Lowest open air Temperature on 1st..... 74

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S "SQUARE BOTTLE"

WHISKY.

UNVARIED FOR

150 YEARS.

THE SAME TO-DAY

AS IN

1745

BEWARE OF WHISKIES

Sold under Similar Names

Known in Hongkong

for

Half a Century.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG: LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS. [2]

NOTICE TO KOWLOON RESIDENTS

EXTRA COPIES of Daily Press are on sale daily at the following stores: KOWLOON BOOK STALL, Ferry Wharf. Messrs. H. RUTTONJEE & SONS, Kowloon Store, No. 36, Elgin Road. Messrs. HUNG CHEONG, Elgin Road. Mr. AH YAU, Hongkong Ferry Wharf Stall.

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